

LONDON, Oct. 9 to 23, 1820.

DEFENCE OF THE QUEEN.

(FROM A MINISTERIAL PAPER.)

We, on Saturday morning, expressed our confident hope, that the letter of Lord Guildford to his sister lady Charlotte Lindsay would be laid before the House of Lords in the course of that day. Much certainly depended on it. Lady Charlotte, we apprehend, was produced as a witness to repel the *prima facie* presumption, that her reason for quitting her royal highness's service was, in some manner or other, connected with an unfavorable impression which she had received of her royal highness's conduct. On examination, her ladyship appeared to have forgotten many circumstances which would have tended to elucidate this question. For instance, she had forgotten whether she ever did, or did not, say to any person, "that such things were going on in the house, that no woman of character could remain there." It is, therefore, possible, that she may have said this; she admits that "reports were abroad, of so degrading a nature, as to operate on her mind to make her wish not to remain longer in the service of the princess of Wales," and she says, she has some idea that those reports must have been mentioned in the letter in question. Under these circumstances, it would have been highly satisfactory that the letter could have been found—but the letter is not forthcoming!!!

William Carrington, servant of one of her majesty's chamberlains, and John Whitcombe, servant of the other, were examined on Saturday, as was John Jacob Siccord, formerly her majesty's cook, and now receiving from her 400*l.* a-year during pleasure. The object of producing Carrington seemed to be to contradict Mojocci in regard to a conversation not very materially connected with the case, and which at the most was only oath against oath.

Whitcombe was manifestly produced for no other purpose but to affect the character of Mademoiselle Demont, by intimating that she had admitted him to her bed! It is not our business to contend that Mademoiselle Demont is as white as unsunned snows; nor shall we assert that Whitcombe is a suborned perjurer engaged in an infamous conspiracy to take away an innocent girl's reputation. Such may turn out to be the fact; but private opinions should be suspended on these points until the judgment of the august tribunal is delivered on the whole case. Siccord's evidence is certainly important. He proves that at Naples "a person wishing to go from the bed-room of the princess to the bed-room of the king, might have gone by the small passage and cabinet; but in order to do so by the other communication, it would have been necessary to pass the doors of Dr. Holland, William Austin, and Hieronymus." If so, a person wishing to go secretly would, of course, prefer the former; and thus one objection vehemently urged against Mojocci's evidence falls to the ground.

Upon the whole, little way has yet been made in the defence. The principal witnesses speak only to the few months that her majesty was at Naples, while Bergami wore his courier's dress and waited at table. At this time her majesty was certainly more guarded in her conduct, than she afterwards became; she was attended by her English suite, and visited by persons of respectability, both English and foreign. Lord Guildford was at Naples only three or four days while the queen was there. He came with his sister lady Charlotte Lindsay, who accompanied her majesty from thence to Rome and Civita Vecchia, where Lord Guildford joined them, and having waited a few days for the frigate, they sailed with her majesty for Leghorn, where they separated from the queen, who proceeded to Genoa; so that they were only twenty-four days in the queen's society in Italy, with the exception of a short complimentary visit afterwards paid by his lordship to the *Villa d'Este*. Even this very short time, however, affords quite as much matter for forgetfulness as for remembrance. If such is the case with persons of the rank and acquirements of these noble persons, examined as they were with every attention to their feelings, how much more might it be expected in an ignorant courier like Mojocci, cross-examined with the utmost severity by such counsel as those of her majesty.

Sir William Bell, Mr. Craven, their two servants and Siccord, all parted from her majesty when she left Naples. The last mentioned witness came to England, the others did on one or two occasions see her majesty for very short periods of time; and the visits of lords Glenbervie and Llandaff were also very short. A vast field is yet to be traversed. The rapid rise in the fortunes of all the Bergamis is to be accounted for, the extraordinary familiarities to be explained, the numerous indecencies to be refuted, the bath scene, the sleeping in the tent, and the other frequent opportunities of criminality, to be got over, in some way or other, which we cannot yet anticipate.

Oct. 10. Yesterday the following witnesses were examined for her majesty, viz. Dr. Holland, Mr. Mills, Joseph Teuille (a Frenchman), Carlo Forti (a barber), and lieutenant Flynn,

of the navy. Dr. Holland left the queen at Milan about June, 1815, and he like lady Charlotte Lindsay, says he saw no improprieties in her conduct. Mr. Mills saw no improprieties in 1817 at Rome, where he staid twelve days; in 1819, at Pesaro where he staid two days; and in 1820, again at Rome, where it does not appear that he saw her majesty above one day. The Frenchman proves Bergami's highest elevation in the French army to have been that of sergeant. Forti is produced to contradict Sacchi, by way of inference; and lieutenant Flynn is to depose to her majesty's conduct on board the polacca.

We shall say no more of Forti, than that he is at present in her majesty's service; he is an Italian, and as to his *Non mi ricordo* faculty, the following statements made by him are sufficiently illustrative of his proficiency in that art. The object was to shew that Sacchi on the journey to Sinigaglia did not ride on horseback, but in a carriage called a *carretto*.

In what sort of a carriage did her royal highness travel from Milan to Rome? In a small English carriage, or landaulet.

Were there not other carriages? There were two more.

What sort of carriages were they? One of them was a *bastadello*, the other was a *carretto* or a calash.

Had her royal highness any other carriage than those three? No.

In what carriage did her royal highness travel? In the landaulet.

Who were in the landaulet with her royal highness? The comtess of Oldi, Bergami, and Victorine.

Who travelled in the *bastadello* from Milan to Rome? Dr. Holland, Mr. William, and Monsieur Vassali.

Who in the other carriage? Mr. Hownam, Mademoiselle Demont, and Mademoiselle Brunette.

How did Sacchi travel? On coming from Milan to Ancona he travelled on horseback; from Ancona to Loretto, and from Loretto to Rome, he travelled before her royal highness in a *carretto*.

How men, carriages accompanied her royal highness from Ancona to Rome? Her own and two more.

How many accompanied her from Rome to Sinigaglia? Three carriages, including her own.

How did Louis Bergami travel from Rome to Sinigaglia? He went before.

Alone? Yes; in the *carretto* by himself.

These were the four carriages belonging to her royal highness? They were.

Adding then, the *carretto* in which Sacchi travelled, to the others, there will be five carriages. Nor is this all. A *carretto* is a carriage for two persons, and yet Louis Bergami goes alone in one *carretto*, and Sacchi goes alone in another *carretto*! Sacchi had been a courier in her royal highness's service 12 or 13 months, and had travelled all through Germany with her in that character, before Forti entered her service; and yet Sacchi, on this journey to Sinigaglia, acted as a courier under Forti. The upper courier rode all the way on horseback, and the under courier was accommodated with a carriage to himself; and this accommodation was afforded to him on the journey to Sinigaglia, because two months before Sacchi had been *chased* by riding on horseback! This is the clear, intelligible, consistent statement which is to prove Sacchi perjured in stating that he rode on horseback, as couriers always do!

So much for Forti. Of Dr. Holland and Mr. Mills it is not necessary to say much. Some questions were asked the former, of which perhaps we may hear more hereafter. We allude particularly to the two following:—

"Do you know a minister at York? Yes, I do."

"I ask you, Dr. Holland, whether you have ever observed to any individual that her royal highness's conduct towards Bergami was improper, so that no person valuing his character could remain in her service? No, never."

For the present, we must of course assume that there were some errors in the statement on which the solicitor-general proceeded in his cross-examination. But if it should hereafter turn out that Dr. Holland did make the observations above mentioned, what language could be strong enough to mark the contempt and detestation due to such conduct? Certain it is, that letters from persons in Italy did reach England, fraught with the most scandalous stories of her majesty; and that travellers arriving from that country did express themselves in language too coarse to be repeated. If there were spies, they were the spies; if there were conspiracy, they were the conspirators; neither the king nor the government would have moved, had not the scandals of these persons first awakened suspicion, and rendered the Milan commission necessary. Now, if such persons can turn round and deny all that they then said, not only must their portion be infamy and scorn in the opinion of the world; but they ought to be visited with the most rigorous punishment of the law. Nations are not to be brought to the verge of civil convulsion for the sake of gratifying a petty contemptible turn for

scandal; nor, if their first statements are true, can they be allowed to retract them with impunity. We do not attribute conduct, so disgraceful, to Dr. Holland, or to any other individual that has been examined. We only argue on a case that may have occurred, and, if it has occurred, we trust it will be exposed to universal detestation.

Mr. Mills appears to have been actuated by no other ambition, in appearing as a witness, than that of shewing that he had "had the honor" to dine with the princess of Wales. He does not go on to state that he introduced any of his female relations to her royal highness in Italy, or to her majesty in England. What is to be inferred from this we know not; unless Mr. Mills is a gentleman of such excessive purity that a visit from him is sufficient to establish a lady's character in the last stage of its decline. Few even of our divorced ladies of quality are so entirely shunned as not sometimes to see a gentleman at their tables; and it is not to be supposed that her majesty and her chamberlain would not have put some restraint on themselves before an English visitor during dinner, whatever loose they might have given to passion at other times.

Lieut. Flynn's testimony is indeed material—it goes, as we view it, very strongly to support the Bill; but this gentleman's cross-examination is not yet completed; and we felt it our duty cautiously to abstain from any particular remarks on what he has already said.

Oct. 11.—The fainting away of Lieut. Flynn will remain on record like the memorable scream of her majesty, as a very remarkable feature in the remarkable proceeding which now occupies public attention.

We did not think it advisable yesterday morning to make the least remark on Mr. Flynn's examination of the preceding day; though we must say, that from its complexion we were fully prepared for the sort of termination to which it afterwards led. The particular incident which produced so dramatic an effect we, of course, could not anticipate. We could not conceive that a lieutenant in the royal navy of England would reduce himself to the melancholy situation in which Mr. Flynn yesterday appeared before the House of Lords.

It must be remembered that on Monday Lieut. Flynn desired to refresh his memory by looking at certain memoranda; and this after some debate was allowed on the ground thus stated by the lord chancellor from Phillip's *Law of Evidence*. "To assist his memory a witness may use a written entry in a book or a memorandum, or a copy of a memorandum, such entry or memorandum having been made at the time when the fact occurred, or immediately afterwards." Several questions were then asked him as to what his memoranda were, and when made. Among others the following question and answer occurred—it being admitted that the papers in the witness's hand were not originals:—

"Then you mean to say that those copies were made in Sicily?—No, on my voyage on board a ship."

Yesterday morning the cross-examination was resumed; and after many questions relative to the person who wrote the originals and the copies, and the language in which they were written, the solicitor-general came to the following point:—

"Did you not tell me it was written in Italian? (after a pause.)—Yes."

"And now you tell me it was written partly in Italian and partly in English?"

"On this question being propounded to the witness (who is a contemporary), he appeared totally stupefied and incapable of giving an answer. He stared vacantly for a few seconds, and then, by some extraordinary and fortuitous impulse, fainted away! The gentlemen near him caught him before he fell to the ground, and conveyed him out of the house. The effect produced by this accident was extremely peculiar. The peers seemed astonished, the counsel gazed at each other, as lost in surprise." &c. &c.

After a time, the unhappy man was brought back, and underwent a further cross-examination, which concluded thus:—

"Did you not tell me yesterday that the whole of the paper was in your hand-writing? I don't remember; I did not recollect at the precise moment, I had it not looking at then, and I might mistake."

"Now, however, on looking at it again, you say it is not in your hand-writing. It is not Schiavini's hand-writing? Yes, it is."

"The solicitor-general then exclaimed, 'My lords, I shall not ask this man another question.'"

It is as unnecessary as it would be manifestly improper, at the present stage of the proceedings, to give utterance to the sentiments which such an occurrence cannot but inspire; but we may be permitted to think that in the nature of things, with the exception of Bergami himself, Lieut. Flynn must be considered as the most important witness that her majesty could possibly have. Whatever may be thought of other parts of the case, the constant sleeping under the same tent during the whole voyage from Jaffa to Syracuse formed one plain and unequivocal ground of charge, admitting as

possibility of any legal inference but that of guilt. This fact rests on the concurrent testimony of no less than five witnesses.

1. Theodore Majocchi, p. 25.

Did the princess sleep under that tent generally on the voyage from Jaffa home? She slept always under that tent during the whole voyage from Jaffa, till the time she landed.

Did any body sleep under the same tent? — Bartolomeo Bergami.

2. Gaetano Patérzo, p. 98.

Who was in the tent at the time you have assisted in closing it? The princess, Bergami, and some person belonging to her service—some of her suite.

Do you know who remained in that tent during the night? Those who remained under that tent I do not know; but the servants who were in the tent came out of it; for I saw them on the deck and spoke to them.

Whom have you seen under that tent; or have you seen any persons under that tent when it has been raised in the morning? For the most part, the princess either sitting or lying on the sofa, and Bergami on the bed, and some person in the service; sometimes I did not.

3. Vincenzo Gargiulo, p. 119.

You have told us that until the month of June the princess and Bergami slept below, and you have told us that after leaving Jaffa the princess continued to sleep on deck under this tent; where did Bergami sleep after the leaving of Jaffa? Under the tent together with the princess, in the two different beds.

4. Francisco Birólo, p. 144.

What was the usual place where her royal highness slept, on her voyage from Jaffa to Italy? She always slept under the tent, &c.

Do you know where Bergami slept on the voyage from Jaffa to Italy? In Jaffa, when we were on board this palacca, I saw him enter in the evening under the tent, and the tent was closed, and here was the princess, and he was sitting here.

Did you ever see Bergami in the morning coming out of the tent? Sometimes, but not in the morning early; about a certain hour he came out of the tent, and came there, on the forecastle, to make water.

5. Louise Demont, p. 292.

Was there any bed under the tent? There were two small beds.

Did her royal highness sleep in one of those beds? Yes.

Did any body sleep in the other bed? Mr. Bergami.

Did that continue during the whole voyage from Jaffa to Italy? Yes.

To prove all these five persons to the grossly and infamously perjured, one of them being owner of a ship, and another part owner, it was understood that a lieutenant in the royal navy of England would appear, and at once by clear, distinct, unhesitating testimony, carry conviction to every mind of the falsehood of all that had been said on the other side. Nothing could have been more simple than the tale which it was expected he would tell. A ship is not like an hotel, where you may have no knowledge who sleeps in the next room to you; but in a ship of the size of this palacca it would have been most easy to state precisely where Bergami slept, as well as every other individual in the ship, the crew being only 22 in number; and of all persons, lieutenant Flynn, who was put in command by the queen, was the very person to see that she and all her suite were properly accommodated. This was the evidence that was expected from the queen's principal witness; what has been given we have seen.

Lieut. Hownam is to be cross-examined to day.

Oct. 12.—The Times insinuates, that the fainting fit took place after the questions respecting the binnacle, and after four hours' examination. Now this is an intentional attempt to deceive and mislead their readers. This "brave man" fainted after about one hour's cross-examination (warm work it was no doubt), but he had only answered 32 questions put to him by the solicitor-general, and it was not till some time after that, that he was interrogated as to the binnacle.

The Times thinks it very severe to ask questions about the binnacle. Severe enough, if he wanted to escape detection in any previous falsehood, otherwise not at all; but severe or not, it was extremely material. He was produced to prove that Bergami did not sleep in the tent; and in order to prove it, he states that he once looked into the tent, and did not see Bergami there. But was the night light or dark? O! it was dark, except the light from the binnacle. Now the gist of the examination, very ably conducted by his royal highness the duke of Clarence, was to discover how it was possible for a light in the binnacle, which was abaft (or behind the mizenmast) to cast light into a tent, placed between the mizenmast and mainmast, through a small opening made in the side of the tent not toward the mizenmast.

In the meanwhile, the problem has lost all its value, with reference to the present cause; for after the House of Lords had spent, at least, two hours in trying to get out of one lieutenant where it was that Bergami slept, comes the other lieutenant, and saves them all further

trouble on that head, by fairly confessing that Bergami slept under the tent with the princess!

Mr. Hownam, indeed, gives it as his opinion that it was necessary for his sovereign's wife to have a stout fellow sleeping in the same tent with her; though he thinks it not at all necessary that his own wife should be so well served. Bergami, it seems, mounted guard in the tent. Would it not have been quite as delicate to have mounted guard on the outside, especially as the nights in July are not very cold in the Mediterranean? Flynn slung his hammock on deck, but Bergami, the ex-sergeant in the Italian army, was not "habituated from his habits of life" to sleep from under cover.

Oct. 13.—In a trial so important as that on which the peers of the United Kingdom are now engaged, wiful misrepresentation, on the part of the press, is no less criminal than insulting to the public. Yet of that crime The Times Journal was yesterday guilty, with an effrontery seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

We have stated that the king's attorney-general distinctly charged the queen with having slept during a whole voyage, which continued from the 18th of July, 1816, to the 20th of August following, under the same tent with Bergami, her courier; which charge, we say, if fully substantiated, can leave on no human intellect a doubt that the parties then and there committed the foul crime of adultery. This fact was positively sworn to by five witnesses, but it was asserted by The Times that they were all perjured. After a considerable interval the defence was opened by the queen's attorney-general and Mr. Williams, one of her counsel; the former expatiated largely on other points of the case, but studiously avoided saying a single syllable of the tent; the latter in the following words.

"With regard to sleeping under the tent, he would beg leave to remind their lordships that the tent was within half a yard of the sternman. Why was not this man, of whom Majocchi had spoken, called? Majocchi had said he had heard some noises. If he could have heard noises from his berth below, must not the man, whose duty it was to be within half a yard of the tent, have heard something? He (Mr. W.) and his learned friends would prove that the crew were day and night passing by that tent. They would prove that an officer who had charge of the vessel at night was frequently in the habit of having questions put to him by her majesty about the progress of the vessel and the state of the weather, and that upon those occasions the officer without any ceremony went under the tent to inform her majesty of the state of the weather and of the progress of the vessel, and that the queen was not in bed but repaying under an awning with her clothes on. He believed he could prove (he said he believed, because he had not the means like the gentlemen on the other side of giving an accurate detail of what would be proved) that the communication between the deck and the place below was continually open. He believed he should also prove that during several nights upon the voyage in the palacca Bergami did not repose under the tent at all. He would now beg leave to state to their lordships, that after some attempts which had been made in Italy, her majesty never did repose without some person being near, in order to protect her, that is, when she was in bed, that person was either outside the door, or in another room."

This, then, was the defensive plea, by way of answer to the charge—a plea certainly drawn with great ingenuity; but from which we defy any person to determine whether her majesty's counsel meant to admit or deny the fact, that Bergami slept under the tent with the queen. On the contrary, it is perfectly clear that they meant to provide themselves with either argument according as the evidence should turn out; and first they attempted to stand on the denial. Lieut. Flynn was produced as a witness. He had the command of the ship and arrangement of the berths. He knew where every body else in the ship lay. He knew that Bergami on the voyage from Sicily to Tunis, lay in a cabin near the dining-room, and that on the voyage from Tunis to Jaffa he lay in the dining-room itself, the princess then lying in a cabin opening into the dining-room; but from the moment that her royal highness erected a tent on the deck at Jaffa, Mr. Flynn knew no more what became of Bergami. He himself slept on the deck within four or five feet of the tent, and could generally hear what was said in the tent; but though he did not know where Bergami slept, and never once saw him sleeping any where else, yet, in direct contradiction to the crown witnesses, he swore that he believed Bergami did not sleep in the tent.

On his cross-examination, this witness, when a question, exposing his gross contradictions, was propounded to him felt it so "surpharouilly hot," that he fainted away—this English witness, this "lieutenant in the royal navy of England" this Knight of Fidelity and Merit, and of the Royal Order of St. Caroline of Jerusalem—fainted away!

Nevertheless The Times, in speaking of his evidence, said, "We must add that two facts of high importance were distinctly sworn by

lieut. Flynn; 1st, that he never saw Bergami under the tent, on the deck of the palacca any one night, during the voyage from Jaffa to Sicily"—and the filthy invention of the high-fied Italian that her majesty and Bergami slept within sight of each other remains perfectly refuted."

So then, on Wednesday morning, the fact of Bergami's sleeping in the tent is a "filthy invention," and the supposed disproof of it is "of high importance;" but in the course of that day lieut. Hownam, closely pressed by cross-examination, and after having in vain endeavoured to shelter himself under "not knowing," and "not knowing positively," is forced to confess his belief that the filthy invention is true, that the queen and Bergami did sleep within sight of each other during the whole voyage, that "the fact of high importance" to her majesty's character asserted by lieut. Flynn is without any foundation, and that the concurring testimony of the five crown witnesses is perfectly true!

We know very well that the queen's counsel must now be driven to the desperate argument that there is no harm in a man and woman being closed up in a tent together for six weeks; but they are condemned in advance by their friend The Times. He has told his readers, and told them truly, that the very idea is "filthy"—and so it certainly is so filthy, so indecent, so contrary to every idea of female modesty, that no woman in London, except a prostitute, or a poor wretch unable to pay a shilling a week for a hole to herself, would be guilty of it. It is a filthy invention, but not it seems of a high fed Italian. And what is the excuse offered? Why that the queen from fear of robbers or assassins had been accustomed never to repose without somebody near her chamber, outside the door, or in another room. How did it happen, that in this ship, where she was under the protection of the grand master Bergami and all his knights, of prince Williams, and the two gallant lieutenants of the royal navy of England—how did it happen we say, that in this safe and secure situation she, for the first time in her life, violated her own rules of propriety, and took the special guardian of her royal person inside the tent, which was closed down and the lights put out? And this continued for five weeks! Night after night for five weeks together, was the consort of the prince regent of England thus shut up with a fellow that had been in the common goal at Lodi, a disbanded sergeant of the French revolutionary army of Italy—Oh, filthy invention!

Oct. 26.—Mr. Denman yesterday concluded his speech in defence of her majesty, a speech which from beginning to end affords not one glimmering of hope that the passing of the Bill can be prevented. If ever a defence broke down, the queen's defence has broken down, in the House of Lords. The learned counsel takes credit to himself and his colleagues for the exercise of a sound discretion in not calling any more witnesses. To this we fully assent. It was extremely wise not to call Bergami; it was extremely wise not to call his sister the washerwoman-courtes; it was extremely wise to call no more witnesses to the fatal palacca case. Whether the calling those worthy, gallant, honourable, clear, consistent gentlemen, lieut. Flynn and lieut. Hownam, was equally discreet, we shall not now inquire.

Our position is this. The palacca case is proved. It is proved that her majesty for five weeks together constantly slept in a closed tent with her courier. The inevitable legal inference we say, is that she committed adultery. Which do her majesty's friends mean to dispute, the fact or the inference? Why, they contended against the fact, as long as they had a foot to stand on, and now they dispute the inference.

First as to the fact. It is this, five witnesses swear positively that Bergami slept night after night in the tent with the princess. Her counsel do not say this is a monstrous and incredible story, nor do they say it is a matter of no consequence. No, they set themselves gravely to disprove, and failing that to explain it.—They produce two witnesses. Flynn faints away—Hownam admits that he believes the fact!

Here, then, is a difficulty, a dignus vindice nodus. It would be an invaluable discovery to find another witness less nervous than Mr. Flynn, and more distinct than Mr. Hownam. But the queen has five witnesses, who were all on board the palacca; she has sent for some of them as far as Italy. Why are they not produced? We await an answer! Why, we repeat, do you not produce, at least, one of your five witnesses? We say nothing of Bergami. He would be the best possible witness for you, if your case be sound, the worst possible if it be unsound—but he won't come. Ungrateful wretch! He leaves his royal mistress's life and honour at the mercy of her persecutors. He does not choose to "cross the water." He is gone home to live decently with his own wife! Well, but you have his sister, the countess of Oldi; why not produce her?—Why?—Because she can't stand a cross-examination, to be sure. Mr. Denman, with a simplicity never enough to be admired, concludes (For the conclusion see Supplement.)

in New York. We have yet to learn the reason why the schooner *Dolphin*, in the service of the government of Columbia, comes to be concerned in the detention of two neutral vessels proceeding from Angostura.

On Wednesday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as a gentleman was on his way to a plantation to leeward, he was stopped near Jan Kock by two negroes, armed with bludgeons, who seized his horse's bridle and demanded his money. The gentleman being unarmed was consequently unable to make any resistance, and at the same time being at a distance from any place where assistance might have been obtained, he was obliged to give them what money was about him, when the robbers made off.

Between Thursday night and Friday morning, the retail store of Mr. Moses H. De Lima was robbed of various articles of dry goods to the amount of 1000 dollars, 16 Joes in small change, and some jewellery. It is supposed that some person must have secreted himself in the store, previous to its having been shut, and when all was quiet to have opened one of the windows, and in concert with other villains, to have committed the above depredations. Mr. De Lima has requested us to state, that he will give a reward of Fifty Pieces of Eight for any information of the robbery that may lead to the conviction of the person or persons concerned.

We have often regretted that the details of the proceedings in the case of the queen of England never came regularly into our possession, and in consequence we have been necessitated to lay before our readers accounts of the progress of the trial in the unconnected form in which they reached us; notwithstanding, we hope that the extracts given in this paper, when taken together, will have been sufficient to enable the public to form an opinion of this most momentous prosecution. In our last we gave a sketch of the debate on the Protest of her majesty, on its being presented to the House by lord Dacre, and in our columns of to-day we give an abstract of the proceedings in the defence immediately preceding the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties; we must premise, however, that it is selected from a journal in the service of the ministerial party, and we would, therefore, recommend to our readers to make due allowance for the asperity with which the subject is treated.

JAMAICA.

Dec. 16.—We have been favoured with the following authentic intelligence from the South Seas, by a gentleman just arrived in this city from Lima:

The Chile expedition, destined for the attack of Lima, sailed from Valparaiso on the 31st of August, the land force, consisting of about 4,500 men under the command of general San Martin, who embarked in high order and spirits. The squadron, consisting of ten vessels of various sizes under lord Cochrane, who, previous to their sailing, was made admiral by the former admiral Blanco, on retiring with the appointment of general in the army, and commandant of the city of San Jago. They touched at Coquimbo on their way, and took in some troops that were stationed there, and on the 8th September following, they arrived, and took possession of Pisco, without any resistance; the troops there, very few in number, retiring to the interior, with the slaves, horses, cattle, &c. Near 100 of the slaves, however, joined the Independents. About ten days after their arrival, Don Joaquin Pezuela, vice-roy of Peru, sent a flag of truce by land, to general San Martin, requesting a conference by deputies at Mediferas, to see if the differences between the mother-country and Chili could be arranged, without having recourse to arms, which he consented to, and on the 24th the Conde del Villar de Fuente, colonel in the army, Don Dionisio Copas, lieutenant in the navy, and Dr. Unzueta, on the part of Spain, met col. Thomas Guido, and Don Juan Garcia del Rio, Secretary of state of Chili. On the 25th an armistice was agreed on. The conference lasted until the 1st of October, when the deputies separated. Immediately on the arrival of those of Chili at Pisco, which was on the 4th, general San Martin broke the armistice, on advising the advanced guard of Peru of it. A few days after that, he took a small town, and, it is said, the militia there joined him.

President to the expedition's sailing from Valparaiso, the supreme director O'Higgins came from the city of St. Jago to inspect the troops. On entering the town he was saluted by all the batteries, and shipping in the harbour, among which were his majesty's ships *Andromache*, capt. Shireff, and *Slaney*, capt. O'Brien. The town was also illuminated in honor of the occasion.

About the 7th of October, 300 horse and 500 foot were sent from Lima to join two or three regiments from Upper Peru and Arequipa, and whose united force would be nearly equal to that of the Independents. On the 24th, reports reached Lima, that general San Martin was re-embarking all his forces. None of the artillery was ever landed, and from that it was inferred that he expected on hearing of his arrival at Pisco, that the vice-roy would send the best part of the troops from Lima up to Pisco, when he would have proceeded direct on for Callao.

The town of Guayaquil has declared itself Independent. On the 6th October, the principal leaders of the conspiracy dined together, when they swore the whole party to secrecy, and planned the rising. In the evening, a ball was given to the principal inhabitants, at which all the ladies wore a light blue ribbon, which was not noticed by any of the opposite party. At twelve o'clock on the night of the 8th, the heads of departments were made prisoners of, and at two, a salute from the batteries announced the success of the Independents. Mr. Joseph Villamel, merchant, at the desire of the inhabitants, then hoisted a broad pendant, white with a blue star, as commandant of the squadron. On the 11th, he proceeded in the *Alcanza* schooner, with a crew of 80 Englishmen and 60 natives to Pisco, having on board the governor and principal officers as prisoners.

No opposition was made, nor indeed none could well be made, against the conspiracy, the plan and execution of it being so secret. The only person killed was a colonel of cavalry. He made some resistance, and was shot by an Indian Cacique, of one of the most ancient families, and captain in a native regiment. Some time previous to the rising, Mr. Villamel had 2 English vessels consigned to him; he applied for permission to load them for England, which was refused by the governor. He then wrote to Lima for the vice-roy's sanction, which was also denied him, although at the same time vessels were arriving from Callao, with special permission from him. This, in a great measure, was the cause of the conspiracy. The different regiments, consisting of 2700 men, were reviewed by the governor some days previous to the arrest.

The regular troops in Lima are well clothed and provided in every respect, and are in excellent order. The artillery particularly so. The whole amount to about 10,000 men. The city is quite tranquil, and there is not the least appearance of dread or confusion.

The inhabitants of Panama are much alarmed, dreading that immediately as Mr. Villamel returns from Pisco he would come down to that city.

The frigates *Frueba* and *Venganza* were twice ordered out to cruise off Pisco, to watch the enemy's motion. The four largest of the Independent squadron saw them once, and gave chase, but on nearing them were recalled by a signal from lord Cochrane's flag-ship, the *O'Higgins*. The reason assigned by his lordship was that it was merely a feint on his part, to draw the squadron out to sea, that other vessels, which he conceived were concealed near the port, might the more easily be taken and their transports destroyed.

The *Andes* privateer ship is destroyed. The *Prueba* fell in with her, when a running fight took place, and she only escaped being taken by the shoalness of the water, into which she got, and whither the frigate could not follow her. She was afterwards taken into the river, but in so shattered a state, that she was abandoned by her officers and crew. The captain of the *Prueba* speaks in the highest terms of the conduct and gallantry of capt. Illingworth.

The merchant ship *Cleopatra*, from San Blas to Callao; had been attacked near the latter port by one of the Independent brigantines; and after smart action, she beat her off.

His majesty's ship *Tyne*, capt. Falcon, sailed about the end of June, with upwards of two millions of dollars, for England. The *Slaney* had sailed from Valparaiso, also for England with about a million and a quarter of dollars. The *Hyperion*, capt. Searle would proceed about the middle of this month for England, and it was thought she would get between three and four millions of dollars.

The *Andromache* was ordered home, but was still at Valparaiso, until relieved by one of Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron. The *Hyperion* had been sent round to relieve her, but on captain Searle's arriving at Callao, and finding a good freight of specie, he, being the senior officer, took it, and ordered capt. Shireff to remain.

The United States' frigate *Macedonian* was to leave Callao about the 10th of this month. She was to touch at Rio Janeiro, and was receiving money on board for that port.

This vessel arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th October.

(Defence of the Queen continued.)

seems that this is the sole reason. Poor Flynn was cut to pieces, so hacked and hewed, that the countess has been ever since in the most pitiable state of alarm and agitation. She has dreamt of nothing since but the adjutor general. He has been a very nightmare to her. To subject her to the real terrors of his "countenance" would be such a torture that she would faint away even sooner than Flynn did. Nor is she singular in this, count Schiavini, Hieronymus, the Principino, Brudette, Carlino, all, all, tremble at the very name of the solicitor general. They cannot bear to be forced to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Why, then, the defence fails. There is an end to the polacca case. The fact is admitted. The parties did sleep in the same tent, night after night, for five weeks together. Now, what is the inference? We really are at a loss to conceive a person to whom such a question could be put without an insult on his intellect. Would lieutenant Hownam allow his wife such a latitude? No. Would Mr. Brougham? Would Mr. Denman? Assuredly not. Would any man breathe? If any, speak.

Oct. 28.—The attorney general yesterday commenced a reply to her majesty's counsel, which, for clearness, force, and convincing eloquence, has seldom been paralleled. If we were to sum up, in a few words, the general purport of his remarks on the evidence, we should say he had shown that the preamble of the bill was *thrice* proved, each successive mode of proof rising over the former in due gradation of efficiency. It was proved—1. *Positively*, by the evidence produced in support of the bill.—2. *Comparatively*, by the failure of the evidence against the bill.—3. *Superlatively*, by the suppression of the evidence in her majesty's power, and not produced.

We have often dwelt on the case made out by the evidence for the bill. Of this evidence we in our paper of the 11th of September gave a careful abstract, arranged under the four heads of—1. *Favours and rewards bestowed by the princess on her footman.*—2. *Familiarities with him and his relations.*—3. *Indecencies proved to have passed between her and him.*—and 4. *Opportunities sought and possessed by them for the gratification of a criminal passion.* So stood the evidence for the bill, forming, as was admitted by the Common Council of London, a *prima facie* case against her majesty; that is to say, a case satisfactorily establishing her guilt, unless shaken by the defence.

It was, however, confidently expected by many people, that the defence would not only shake but annihilate the case for the bill. It was expected that *English ladies* of the first rank would have been produced to prove that they had seen and known her majesty intimately in Italy, and that they never noticed, suspected, or heard of any thing in her conduct at all inconsistent with the most delicate purity. The only English lady that was produced was poor lady Charlotte Lindsay—Unhappy woman! We will not add to the pungency of her remorse, by any remarks on the figure that she exhibited at the bar of the House of Lords. It was expected that the habitual communication of bed-rooms between the princess and her footman would have been clearly disproved.—Alas! It was proved at Naples by her majesty's own pensioned witness Sicard. It was expected that her vulgar and indecorous association with menials and peasants would have been contradicted; it was proved by her other pensioned witness Hownam. It was expected that Bergami would have been proved to have been a man of family; he was proved to have been a disbanded sergeant, and a courier out of place, by a Frenchman, honoured by her majesty's acquaintance. It was expected that she sleeping for five weeks with her footman in a closed tent, would have been proved to be the "filthy invention of some high fed Italian." It was denied by fainting Flynn, but reluctantly admitted by honest Hownam.

It would be tedious to recount the disappointments of expected proof on her majesty's part, where all was one grand failure; but there is still a more fatal objection behind—there is a mass of proof which she holds back, and which she cannot hold back consistently with innocence and common sense. There is Bergami himself; we say the non-production of this witness is decisive of guilt; but of him more anon. There is his sister Oldi, who was received as dame d'honneur, while he wore livery, who from that moment became her royal highness's inseparable; though the one could speak nothing but a barbarous Italian, and the other could speak little or no Italian at all. This woman next to Bergami himself knew every part of the queen's conduct; she was sent for all the way from Italy to give evidence. Mariette Demont was sent for, and Mr. Brougham pledged himself to produce her.—Schiavini came from Italy for the purpose. Billy Austin and Hieronymus attended the queen. All these witnesses the public expected to have seen produced. They were all on board the polacca. Yet after the failure of Flynn and Hownam the queen's counsel did not dare to produce one of them! Certainly this is equal to the contemplation of any reasonable mind to a full confession of guilt!

VERVOLG

Der Curaçaosche Courant van den 27 Jan. 1821.

WAARSCHUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezès en onderhoorige Eilanden in ervaring zynde gekomen, dat sommige Planters en Eigenaars van Slaven, zich niet ontfien, in contraventie van het 3de Artikel der Publikatie van den 8sten December 1812, hunne Slavenzoogenamde *Vryedagen* te geven, om zoo doende, het verschuldigde rantsoen nite winnen, hetwelk oorzaak oplevert tot diverse roveryen diefstallen, en aanrandingen op de publieke wegen, brengt ter kennis van elk en een iegelyk, dat by hem de nodige aanschryving aan de respectieve Districtmeesters is gedaan, om zoo veel in hun is hierop te surveilleeren. Zullende tegens de overtreders ingevolge Art. 10 van gemelde Publicatie zonder oogluiking worden geprocedeert.

Fiscaleat den 26sten January 1821.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,
I. J. ELSEVIER.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezès en onderhoorige Eilanden maakt bekend, dat ingevolge artikel 4 van het Reglement op het afgeven van Port d'armes in dato 16den Mey 1820 gearresteerd, allen, die in den loop des voorleden jaars waren afgegeven, met den 1sten January 1821 zyn vervallen, en midsdien ter Fiscaleat moeten vernieuwd worden, waartoe ter gewoner plaats en tyd zal worden gevaceerd.

Fiscaleat den 19den January 1821.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,
I. J. ELSEVIER.

Den 26sten January 1821.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezès en onderhoorige eilanden, enz. enz. by inschrijving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van 2700 Pezos van Achtten, voor Militaire tractementen en soldyen over de maand January te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 's Gravenhage, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De betaling voor de te verkoopen Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helft in zilver of klein geld, en de andere in bewyzen van enkele Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschrijving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot uiterlyk op den 1sten der volgende maand February voor 12 ure, terwyl het antwoord op dezelve den 2den daaraanvolgende zal gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Fin. NUBOER.

Den 26sten January 1821.

BEKENDMAKING.

ALLE houders van Ordonnantien ten lasten dezer kolonie worden mits dezen opgeroepen, ten einde de betaling daarvan te erangen ten kantore van den Hoofd Ontyanger alhier, en zulks wel van den eersten tot den achtsten February eerst komende.

Met aanmaning aan deze oproeping niet in gebreke te blijven, aangezien het voor de geregelde loop van s' Ryks administratie noodzakelyk is, opgenoemde Ordonnantien ingewisseld en buiten omloop gebragt worden.

De Raad Contr. der Fin. NUBOER.

Den 26sten January 1821.

OPROEPING.

ALLE die geene dewelke eenige pretentien of rekeningen ten lasten van het Gouvernement over 1820 mogten hebben, en hunne rekeningen nog niet hebben overgeleverd, worden verzocht, dezelve voor of uiterlyk op Vrydag den 2den February ten kantore van den ondergeteekenden in te leveren.

De Raad Contr. der Fin. NUBOER.

Fiscaleat's Kantoor, den 26sten Jan. 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 14, en

De Ronde Broden 15 oncen.

Op pzeene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 26sten January 1821.

DE Heeren Intekenaren van het opterigten Muzyk-Kollegie worden, ter regeling van deszelfs inwendig bestuur, verzocht om aanstaanden Dingsdag, s'avonds ten zes uur, in Dixon's Hôtel, by een te komen.

Te koop op deze Drukkerij,

HET REGLEMENT

Ter Bepaling der Emolumenten en Legessen, welke op het Eiland Curaçao mogen gevorderd en genoten worden.-- Als mede

HET REGLEMENT EN TARIEF
OP HET KLEIN ZEGEL.

Beide in octavo gedrukt, en kunnen afzonderlyk of aan elkander gehecht bekomen worden

Den 19ten January 1820.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Zal den 10den February vertrekken,

Het Brikship,

ALMELO,

KAPT. REYER SMIT.

Voor vrucht of passage, addressere men zich ten Kantore van

JUTTING & RUTGERS.

Den 10den January 1821.

ADVERTENTIE.

NADEMAAL het, aan het Collage van de Wees Onbeheerde en Desolate Boedel Kamer alhier, gebleken is: dat, het bedrag der verschuldigde Interesten met ultimo December 1820, van de gevestigde Hypotheeken, ten faveure van het Collage voornoemd, eene zeer groote en aanzienlyke som uitmaakt.

Overwegende, dat de voldoening van dezelve, de Weeskamer niet alleen, grootlyks, in staat zoude stellen, de Interesten van Kapitalen, welke geadministreerd worden, by aanhoudendheid behoorlyk op zynen tyd te voldoen; maar ja zelfs, en voornamelyk, verscheidene vervallene kapitalen of eene gedeelte daarvan, afterekenen.

Zoo is goedgevonden en besloten, dat eene volie afdoening der bovenstaande verschuldigde Interesten, voor of met den 15den February aanstaande, zal moeten plaats hebben en geschieden.

Terwyl by gebreke van dien, op den eerste Maart daaropvolgende, den weg van rechten, teegens alle en een ieder die daarin nalatig mogten blijven, zal worden ingelagen; alvorens beginnende, met die geenen, (zonder aanzien van perzonen) welke meest aan Interesten verschuldigd zyn.

Het Collage voornoemd,

I. J. ELSEVIER, vt.

Ter ordonnantie van hetzelfde,

C. SPENCER, Sec.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste
INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

20. goet Esperanza, Mansana, Coro
22. bark Helena, Eltino, Spaansche kust
goet Anna Catharina, La Roche, St. Martha en Aruba

24. — Gouverneur van Starckenborgh, Levy, Spaansche kust

UITGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

19. bark Alexander, Sibelly, St. Jago de Cuba
goet De Hoop, de Leon, Spaansche kust
24. — N. S. del Carmen, Moron, Coro
25. bark Helena, Eltino, Spaansche kust
goet Macdonough, Auger, New York
26. — Hetty, Naar, Aruba en Maracaybo
— Eliza, De Jonge, St. Thomas
— N. S. del Carmen, Monaga, Coro

De aankomsten van deze week, gelyk te zien is op de Lyst der Vaartuigen, zyn buiten gemeen weinig in getal. Wy ontvingen geene tyding door dezelve, uitgezonderd dat generaal Bolivar van Santa Martha naar Santa Fé is vertrokken, vergezeld door commodore Aury, wiens eskader gelyk wy vernemen, te Santa Martha is gebleven. Ook zegt men, dat er eenige onaangename verschillen tusschen admiraal Brion en generaal Montilla, bestaan, de oorzaak er van, weten wy niet.

De Spaansche kaper, waarvan reeds in onze laatste is melding gemaakt, dat zy verscheidene dagen voor deze haven, vergezeld met twee vaartuigen, was geweest, is sedert dien tyd altoos in het gezigt van dit eiland gebleven. Wy vernemen nu dat het was, het gewapend vaartuig de Dolfyn, dat met de kaper was, en geenzins eene Fransche schoener, gelyk wy gemeld hebben; echter hadden wy niet mis met te berigten, dat een Fransch vaartuig terzelter tyd genomen werd, met de Amerikaansche schoener, te Martinique behorende en gevoerd door John Jerome. Het schynt, dat deze vaartuigen beide te Puerto Cabello zyn verbeurd verklaard, en de Dolfyn was er naartoe afgevaardigd voor een afschrift van hunne verbeurd verklaring, terwyl de kaper met de Amerikaansche schoener voor deze haven bleven, wachtende op den terugkomst van de Dolfyn, zeker met inzicht om de Amerikaansche schoener in deze haven te brengen, met oogmerk om over derzelve lading te beschikken. De naam van den kaper is de Dexalo, en niet de Conejo. De Amerikaansche schoener wordt de Mary genaamd, en men veronderstelt, dat dezelve te New York te huis behoort. Wy hebben nog te vernemen de reden, waarom de schoener Dolfyn, in dienst van het gouvernement van Columbia, zich met het nemen van twee onzydige vaartuigen, die van Angustura vertrokken zyn, bemoeien.

Op Woensdag avond, tusschen 8 en 9 uren, een heer op weg zynde naar een plantagie zuidelyk gelegen werd aangehouden, digt by Jan Kock door twee negers, gewapend met knuppels, die hem aan den brydel van zyn paard vast hielden, en hem geld afvroegen. De heer ongewapend zynde, was by gevolg onbekwaam eenigen tegenstand te bieden, ook was hy ver van eenige plaatsen om hulp te kunnen erlangen, hy was verplicht om het geld dat by zich had, aan hun te geven, wanneer zy zich weg maakten.

In den nacht tusschen Donderdag en Vry-

dag zyn er verscheidene artikelen drooge goederen gestolen geworden uit den winkel van den Heer Moses H. De Lima, ten bedrage van 1000 Pattienjes, 16 Johannissen aan klein geld en eenige juwelen. Men veronderstelt dat iemand zich in den winkel heeft verscholen, voor dat dezelve gesloten is geworden, en toen alles rustig was, een der vengsters heeft geopend en gemeenschappelyk met andere schurken de bovenstaande roof gepleegd. De Heer De Lima heeft ons verzocht te melden, dat hy eene beloning van Vyftig Pezos van Achtten zal geven aan den genen die eenig berigt zoude kunnen aanbrengen, welke tot overtuiging van den schuldig zynde persoon of personen zoude kunnen aanleiding geven.

UITEENE UTRECHTSCHÉ COURANT.

Bussel den 21sten Oct.—In de zitting van de Tweede Kamer vande Staten Generaal van heden, werd de heer Gerardon, op voorstel van den president, door den griffier, ter vergadering binnengeleid, en heeft dadelyk zitting genomen.

Z. E. de minister van financien werd hierop, door de benoemde commissie ter vergadering binnengeleid, en stelde in naam van Z. M. drie ontwerpen van wet voor. De eerste behelst het jaarlyks budget der uitgaven over 1821. Deze uitgaven zyn op de volgende wyze bepaald:

1. Het Huis des Konings Memorie.
2. De Staats Secretarie, de
hooge Collegie en Ambte-
naren, tot geen byzonder
vak van administratie be-
hoorende f 264,700 : 00
3. Het departement van Bui-
tenlandsche-zaken 71,500 : 00
4. Het departement van Jus-
titie 3,810,816 : 11
5. Het departement van Bin-
nenlandsche-zaken en Wa-
terstaat 2,277,747 : 71
6. Het departement van de
Hervormde en andere Eere-
diensten, behalve die der
Roomsch Katholyken 111,150 : 00
7. Het departement van den
Roomsch Katholyken Eere-
dienst 110,858 : 05
8. Het departement voor het
Publiek Onderwys, de Na-
tionale Nyverheid en de Ko-
lonien 313,914 : 50
9. Het depart. van Financien 10,932,413 : 99
10. Het depart. van Marine 510,335 : 80
11. Het depart. van Oorlog 2,623,098 : 02

Totaal f 21,076,531 : 17

Het tweede ontwerp van wet, bepaalt de middelen om in gemelde uitgaven te voorzien. Dezelve bedraagt, eene som van f 17,010,290 : 62, voortsproeiende uit de gewoone staats inkomsten.

Het derde ontwerp van wet is betrekkekyk het daarstellen van acht millioen wekelyke schuld, om het te kortkomende te dekken.

Z. Ere. gaf vervolgens een staat van ontvangst en uitgave over dezen loopenden jare 1820, over, en eindigde met eene redevoering, waarin hy, in de Hollandsche taal, de ontwerpen van wet regtvaardigde, en weidde zeer over de noodzakelykheid der uitgaven, welke het gouvernement dit jaar aan verschillende takken van administratie heeft moeten doen.

The arrivals this week, as will be seen by the Shipping List, are uncommonly few in number. We derive no intelligence by them, except that general Bolivar had left St. Martha for St. Fé, accompanied by commodore Aury, whose squadron, we are told, remained at the former place. It is likewise stated that some unpleasant differences existed between admiral Brion and general Montilla, the nature of which we have not ascertained.

The Spanish privateer mentioned in our last as having been for several days off the harbour, with two vessels in company, has continued in sight of the island ever since. We now understand that it was the Patriot armed vessel Dolphin that was in company with the privateer, and not a French schooner as we mentioned; but we were correct in stating that a French vessel had been detained at the same time with the American schooner, owned in Martinique, and commanded by John Jerome. These two vessels it seems were both condemned in Puerto Cabello, and the Dolphin has been dispatched hence for a copy of their condemnation, whilst the privateer is hovering off the harbour with the American vessel in company, waiting her return, with a view no doubt of bringing the American into this port, for the purpose of disposing of her cargo. The name of the privateer, we are told, is the Dexalo, and not the Conejo. The American schooner is called the Mary, and is supposed to be owned